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Application Number	09/782,434
Filing Date	February 13, 2001
First Named Inventor	Martin Franz
Art Unit	2655
Examiner Name	J. Jackson
Attorney Docket Number	YOR9-2001-0011US1 (8728-481)

Total Number of Pages in This Submission

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SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm Name	F. Chau & Associates, LLC
Signature	*[signature]*
Printed name	Koon Hon Wong
Date	June 8, 2005
Reg. No.	48,459

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Typed or printed name	Koon Hon Wong
Date	June 8, 2005

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Appellants:	Franz et al.	Examiner: J. Jackson
Serial No:	09/782,434	Group Art Unit: 2655
Filed:	February 13, 2001	Docket: YOR9-2001-0011US1 (8728-481)
For:	DYNAMIC LANGUAGE MODEL MIXTURES WITH HISTORY-BASED BUCKETS	

REPLY BRIEF

This is a Reply to the Examiner's Answer mailed on April 8, 2005.

Appeal from Group 2655

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A. Grouping of Claims Is Not Required Under the New Rule 41.37

The Examiner incorrectly contends on page 3 of the Examiner's Answer that "[t]he rejection of claims 1 and 3-24 stand or fall together" and cites the former Rule 192(c)(7), which has been removed effective September 14, 2004: "The grouping of claims requirement set forth in former Rule 192(c)(7) is removed.." 1286 OG 21 (September 7, 2004). Instead, new Rule 41.37 should be followed.

B. Appellants' Response to the Examiner's Response

Appellants maintain the previous arguments from the Appeal Brief filed on January 5, 2005, and respectfully resubmit that the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of anticipation of the presently claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) over Gillick.

Appellants would like to additionally note that in many instances of the Examiner's Response the Examiner simply breaks the claim language into separate pieces while citing disparate portions of the Gillick reference. It seems as though the Examiner simply searched for various keywords within the reference without properly analyzing whether the logical connections between the keywords correspond to the explicit language of the claims. As such, the Examiner has failed to address each and every limitation of the claims. Examples are provided below.

Regarding p. 5 of the Examiner's Response, the Examiner contends that col. 1, lines 8-13, col. 15, lines 7-13, 60-67 and col. 16, lines 20-32, 44-48 of Gillick disclose "dividing text data for training a plurality of sets of coefficients into partitions, depending on word counts corresponding to each of the at least two language models," as claimed in

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claim 1. As is clearly apparent by even a cursory review of the cited portions of Gillick, the Examiner has attempted to cite unrelated portions of the text that do not logically connect in the manner described in the claim. For example, the Examiner cites col. 1, lines 8-13 as "dividing the text" and col. 15, lines 7-13 "as training a plurality of sets of coefficients." Col. 1, lines 8-13 describes the prior art of frame-based speech recognition systems, whereas col. 15, lines 7-13 describes a function of a control/interface module that collects acoustic information from a user and *trains a user's models* based on the acoustic information. Clearly, neither citation is related. Further, the citations to col. 15, lines 60-67 and col. 16, lines 20-32 and lines 44-48 describe portions of Gillick with absolutely no relation to "dividing text data" in the manner claimed in claim 1. According to p. 9 of the Examiner's Response, the Examiner contends that the interpolation weights ("lambda1" and "lambda2") as described in col. 16, lines 20-40 of Gillick disclose the "set of coefficients." Assuming this contention to be true, no mention is made in the cited portions of Gillick regarding the training of a plurality of sets of interpolation weights.

The Examiner further contends that Figure 4A, element 405 and col. 4, lines 1-20, 46-67 of Gillick disclose "for each of the most likely words in the list, dynamically selecting the set of coefficients from among the plurality of sets of coefficients so as to maximize the likelihood of the text data with respect to the at least two language models," also as claimed in claim 1. As noted above, the Examiner contends that the interpolation weights ("lambda1" and "lambda2") of Gillick disclose the "set of coefficients." Assuming this contention to be true, *arguendo*, "the set of coefficents" should be selected "from among the plurality of sets of cefficients so as to maximize the likelihood of the text data with respect to the at least two language models" in accordance with claim 1. This is

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clearly not shown by the Examiner's citations. The Examiner's citations to col. 4, lines 1-20 and 46-67 do not even remotely mention a plurality of sets of interpolation weights in which to choose the interpolation weights of lambda1 and lambda2, much less choosing the weights "so as to maximize the likelihood of the text data with respect to the at least two language models."

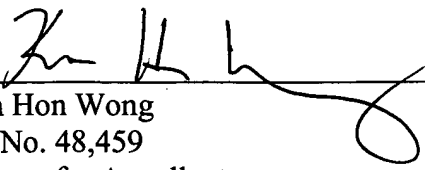The examples provided above are not meant to be exhaustive, but rather illustrative of at least some of the errors in the Examiner's rejections.

C. Conclusion

Each and every element of the claimed invention is not described by the teachings of the applied prior art reference. The Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of anticipation of the presently claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) over Gillick for at least the reasons noted above and in the Appeal Brief filed on January 5, 2005. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the Board reverse the rejection of claims 1 and 3-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

Respectfully submitted,

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